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THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1911.

"HISTORY" AT ROANOKE COLLEGE.
Elson's History of the United States is still being discussed, as it should be, in the schools of this country, and particularly from the schools of the South. We printed several days ago a statement by the Faculty of Roanoke College, testifying to the good faith of President Morehead, of that institution. So far as we know, Dr. Morehead has not been attacked; we think very highly of him, and he has been doing a great work at this College. Objection has been to the use of such a textbook in that College, and the only criticism of the College authorities was as to their failure to throw the book out when their attention was called to its character. It has now been discontinued, we are told, and history hereafter is to be taught at this College by "the topical method," with Elson, we suppose, on the side for parallel reading. Why Mr. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" should not be used in the same way also, we do not understand. We have not made a thorough examination of the book; but a cursory expedition into its marvelous contents gives some idea of what it is.

In the chapter on "Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction," behold these statements: "If it be granted that the Southern people were sincere in warring against the Union, how could they be expected, on their defeat, instantly to denounce the cause in which their fathers and brethren had died as a false one? Time alone can bring such changes." "Time" and such books as Elson's History, taught to Southern youth in Southern colleges.

"The government of millions of illiterate freedmen, ignorant, lazy and often vicious, required special legislation; but such legislation, instead of being humane, was in some cases harsh and unjust, and this threw a chill over the rising sympathy of the North, and gave color to the harsh measures of Congress that were soon enacted." "Gave color," that is to say, excuse or justification, for the enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the suppression of the only intelligent and responsible vote in the South, the division of the South into five military districts, and the use of the bayonet for the conquest of opinion.

"This about John Brown: 'Throughout the South he was denounced as the blackest of villains, while many at the North pronounced him a saint and a martyr. Emerson was led to say (it is not said who "led" him) that Brown's death made the gallows glorious like the cross. . . . And yet we must pity rather than blame John Brown. By the technical letter of the law (it is not explained what "the technical letter of the law" is except the letter itself) he was a criminal; by the motives and intents of his heart he was not. His supreme self-command, his heroic courage, his readiness to sacrifice his home, his family, his life, for a cause, must elicit our admiration.' Elson's admiration, of course, and, by the teaching of his history, finally the admiration of the Southern youth for a criminal under the law, and who, by reason of his thieving and bloody deeds, has been canonized for his crimes."

"Next to Grant stands Sherman, and then Sheridan. . . . Sheridan possessed the power, above all men in the war, except Stonewall Jackson, to infuse the fire of his own soul into an army. 'Sheridan's famous raid down the Valley began on October 5. He destroyed everything that an enemy might use. He spared the dwellings, but he burned two thousand well-filled barns and seventy mills filled with wheat and flour, and drove before him four thousand head of cattle.'"

"This about William Tecumseh Sherman, the Great Incendiary: 'At Orangeburg a slight battle was fought, and another before Columbia, the enemy being led by General Wade Hampton. Columbia surrendered on February 17, Hampton escaping after setting fire to five hundred bales of cotton. The fire soon spread, and a large part of the town was consumed.' Hampton fortunately left behind him a true story of the 'burning of Columbia,' which proves that Columbia was actually and deliberately set on fire by Sherman's army, and that the fire, which was 'spread,' according to this vicious chronicler of history, was to be taught to Southern youth, so that they can take 'a broad view' of historical questions, was 'spread' by the torch-bearers of Sherman's army. Yet not a word of explanation is offered by Elson to show that he was writing an apology and not the truth about an incident. It does not make his story any less false because it was written in 'the historical spirit.' Hampton proved thirty years ago, by the testimony of eye-witnesses of the burning of Columbia, soldiers of Sherman's army as well as residents of the town, that the fire was spread by Sherman's soldiers, and Sherman's army, which Hampton denounced

as a lie and proved to be a lie, is not the less a lie because it is written into a History of the United States. In 'Observations on the War' we are told: 'The Civil War brought out no commanders of the very highest grade—certainly no Napoleons or Hannibals'; but 'the first place among the commanders is usually, and perhaps justly, awarded to Grant.' Lee is dismissed with a few lines by this writer, although his praises have been for half a century in the mouths of all the great military students of the world. In accounting for 'the causes of Northern success,' which were very definite, 'another must be mentioned—the great superiority of Lincoln over Jefferson Davis.' We are further told that 'the most remarkable fact concerning the Civil War is that it wrought no permanent change in our civic institutions (aside from slavery); that it left no trace upon the people as regards local government, personal liberty, or freedom of speech, and that it did not change our character as a people-loving people'; although in the very next paragraph we are informed that 'aside from the extinction of slavery' the great war 'readjusted the relations between the Nation and the individual States, and established the Nation on a permanent basis by eliminating from American politics the idea of State sovereignty and of secession; it transferred the primary allegiance of the citizen from the State to the Nation.' Yet this historian does not think that such a change as that in the very heart of our American institutions was of any great 'permanent' importance.

Of the capture of Mr. Davis, Elson says: 'Davis was defiant and sulky, though he was well treated by his captors,' which is true so far as his treatment by General James H. Wilson was concerned; but the only note made of his life and sufferings at Fortress Monroe is this: 'He was carried northward, and imprisoned in Fortress Monroe. Here he remained for two years, when he was indicted for treason and released on bail, his bondsmen being Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith and Cornelius Vanderbilt.' 'Well treated by his captors' down in Georgia, but not one word said about how he was treated by his jailer, Nelson A. Miles, at Fortress Monroe; not a word about the fetters that were put on his feet by this ruffian. The assassination of Mr. Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth is denounced, and properly so, as 'the most atrocious murder in American annals'; but not one word in condemnation of the brutality of Miles to the helpless old man committed to his barbarous care!

It must be said, however, to the credit of Elson that now and then in his 'History' the bowels of his compassion seem to have been moved towards the Southern people. He actually goes so far as to say that in determining upon secession as the only radical solution of their political troubles, 'there can be no doubt of their sincerity'; 'they honestly believed that the continued agitation of the North against slavery threatened the peace and happiness of their homes, and would, if continued, render life unendurable at the South.' More than this, it is actually conceded in the most generous spirit that, though 'the old colonial aristocracy of the South was not without its shortcomings, on the whole it was chivalric and picturesque,' and the farther concession is made that 'the small farmers of the South were also a respectable class.' Think of that!

This is the sort of text-book that was used at Roanoke College—a Southern institution with Southern traditions, and the faculty of which, 'composed, as it is, chiefly of Southern men (the college has no desire that it should be anything else)—so that the young men and women attending its classes in history might be able to take a broad view (that is to say the prejudiced Northern view) of the facts of the history of the United States; so that the young women might be taught in the history classes that the mothers of the white boys and girls of the South in the days of slavery were simply the mistresses of their fathers who consorted with the negro women in the days of slavery. There was never a more monstrous libel of a 'chivalric and picturesque' people, but this was the history taught at Roanoke College, against which Judge Moffett made so vigorous protest and which has been condemned by the William Watts Camp of Confederate Veterans as it should be condemned by all honest and self-respecting Southern men and women.

"LITTLE JOE" BROWN AND THE COURTS.
"Little Joe" Brown is right smart of a man. The friends of Stripling, late Chief of Police of Danville, have been crowding him with petitions for the pardon of this man who was convicted of murder in Harris county, Georgia, fourteen years ago, and the Governor is considering the case very carefully. He told the petitioners the other day that he could not use his office as 'an opposition establishment to the courts'; that 'it is not a court of review like the Supreme Court, and it is not a court of correction to the Supreme Court'; and that he could not 'retry a case that has been tried upon the same issues in the court below.' Of course, everybody is sorry for Stripling, in a sense; he has been a free man for a long time, and it would be a hard fate for him to be compelled now to spend the remainder of his life in the penitentiary; but what about the unavenged crime he committed down in Georgia ever so many years ago? What about the law? What about society? What about the courts and their judgments? Governor Brown

is entirely right in his view of the responsibilities of his official position. It would be well for the administration of the law and the preservation of the public peace if other Governors would not take advantage of their office to upset the work of the courts. Look at Tennessee and regard the work of the late Governor Patterson; then look at Bleasdale and his work in South Carolina. In both these States the work of the courts has been upset and the orderly processes of the law brought into contempt by Governors who have had many friends in prison. Both of these Governors were elected by 'direct vote of the people.'

MACVEAGH FOR TWO PARTIES.
Secretary MacVeagh made a strong plea for two parties in the South in an address to the South Carolina Bankers' Association at Summerville last night. A telegraph operator's rival comment on the speech was: 'Why the Devil didn't he tell 'em that in Pennsylvania 'lother night?' There is, of course, a good deal in that view; but the two cases, or the two audiences, were not exactly alike, and our recollection of the Pennsylvania speech is that it was devoted to a righteous denunciation of the pension policy of the Government at Washington, a policy or robbery in the most abused name of 'Patriotism.' Mr. MacVeagh is a Republican now; but he has been a Democrat when the party was thoroughly Democratic, and he has a right to talk about the bi-party question without justifying the suspicion that he is in favor also of a bi-metallic standard of value in the financial affairs of the country. We wish there could be two great political parties in the South; but we wish at the same time that our advisers upon this point would encourage a more equal division of political parties up North; in Pennsylvania, for example, and in Illinois also; that after elections the Administrations at Washington might become bi-party affairs and not the special representatives of one of the great political organizations of the country. Mr. Taft has not infrequently referred in his public addresses and in several of his messages, we believe, to his relation to the Republican party as if he were the President of a particular political party and not the President of all political parties, that is to say of the whole country.

Mr. MacVeagh is wholly right, however, and it looks as if we shall have two parties after the election next year; but it might be well for the Solid South not to divide too widely until after it shall see in November how widely the rest of the country will divide on the bi-party plan.

CONSERVATIVES IN ARIZONA.
According to a correspondent of the Boston Globe, the Arizonians who framed the Constitution that has been so widely criticized and are now working for the admission of Arizona to statehood are not 'wild-eyed radicals of the alkali plains, cowboys, miners, Indians and half-breeds.' The man who presided over the Arizona Constitutional Convention is the conservative president of a bank. The chairman of the committee on compilation and revision was graduated from Harvard. Four other members of that committee have the degree of A. B. of the 52 delegates of the convention, almost half are college men, and 50 are native Americans. All but three of the delegates are tax payers and property owners. Fifty per cent. of the members of the convention are well-to-do business men.

This puts a new light on the Arizona Constitution. Besides, eighty-five per cent. of the vote of the State was cast for the Constitution, the remaining 15 per cent. coming from Federal office-holders and the corporations.

THE FREE LIST.
What the Democrats in Congress are trying to do is to open to the farmer the markets of the world. That is what the free list means. The farmer should not be restricted to the market made by the American manufacturer. Everybody agrees that it is a fine policy to buy at home. A home market is always desirable. If it is rightly conducted. However, when American manufacturers, after receiving protection against foreign competition, combine to exact the highest price from the domestic consumer, while selling ever so much more cheaply to the foreign consumer than to the home consumer, then the phrase 'home market' means 'imposition market,' as the Mobile Register points out. When such a situation exists, Congress has full justification in letting down the bars and letting come who may to sell to the American people. The proposition of the Democrats is to remove the protection afforded the American manufacturers that are shut out by American farmers. This will cause competition between American and foreign manufacturers, and the result will be either that our consumers will get home products at a greatly reduced price or that they will buy foreign goods.

The free list, as proposed by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, affects many articles. The following are the most important, the tariff on each being also given: Beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, 1 1/2 cents per pound. Ham and bacon, 4 cents per pound. Other meats, prepared and preserved, 10 cents per pound. Cornmeal, 10 cents per 100 pounds. Wheat flour, 25 cents per 100 lbs. Rye flour, 12 cents per pound. Oatmeal and rolled oats, 1 cent per pound. Beans, lentils, broad, etc., not sweetened, 20 cents per 100 lbs. Timber, hewn, sided or squared, and round timber, 1/2 of 1 cent per cubic foot. Shingles, 50 cents per 1,000. Laths, 25 cents per 1,000 pieces. Sawed boards, planks and deals, 50

cents per 1,000 feet, board measure. Sewing machines, 30 per cent. ad val. Salt, in bags, sacks or barrels, 11 cents per 100 pounds. Ploughs and other agricultural implements, 15 per cent. ad val. Baking for cotton, 6-10 of 1 cent per square yard. Burlap for covering agricultural implements, 3/4 of 1 cent per square yard. Hoops of band iron for baling cotton, 2-10 of 1 cent per pound. Leather, grain, buff and split, 7-12 per cent. ad val. Leather, rough and sole, 5 per cent. ad val. Boots and shoes, 10 per cent. ad val. Harness, saddlery, etc., 20 per cent. ad val. Barbed fence wire, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per pound. In other words, on the free list are the cereal and meat staples of life, timber, sewing machines, ploughs and other agricultural necessities, leather—the things that are indispensable to the life of the people. With such things as these on the free list, the drop in the cost of living ought to come very soon after the law is passed.

The latest style in men's headgear for the summer season is the rough grey felt hat. It looks rough, but it is really very soft, and, when it is properly carried, it would please the Colonel himself.

When the Northern Neck Railroad is built and in good running order, which it must be before a cent of the Richmond subscriptions will be payable, all our sisters and cousins and aunts will be coming into town to see their friends here, and their trust and best friends will be the people who advertise in The Times-Dispatch, offering bargains they could not get anywhere else.

It is not always the man who has lived in one place longest who can see what is lacking to make it the very best place in the world. We can imagine that even a man from Norfolk would be able to suggest to an old resident in Richmond what might be a good thing for him, excepting, of course, in politics, and there all prudent men will naturally draw the line.

In Philadelphia there is a club called the Clover Club with this motto, 'While we live, we live in clover; when we die, we die all over.' Just as if anybody in Philadelphia ever lives at all unless he come occasionally to Norfolk or Richmond.

In a few days the trees in Richmond will wear the complexion of having been sent to Congress from Texas, and in Richmond it is not St. Patrick's Day all the year round.

A hobo newspaper is the last thing that has been proposed in the journalistic world. The suggestion comes from St. Louis, Missouri. What's the use? Why not take one of the newspapers already published in St. Louis, which is very hobo in character, and use one of them as the official organ of the Wandering Willies? If a paper of their size and style cannot be found in St. Louis, why not try Chicago or New York? It would be a sorry hobo, indeed, who could not be satisfied with either of these communities.

Some crazy anti-suffragist told the Los Angeles suffragettes that they 'are mostly women who found their personal attractiveness running down at the heel.' In Virginia, such a man would be given three minutes start of the bounds.

The Orange Observer says: 'We are hoping that this near Spring weather is over and that the real article has arrived.' Meaning, of course, that the rains have washed away the tracks and kept the weekly consignment of *Opium Gaudiae* from arriving.

Voice of the People
General Lee's Position as to the Rights of the States.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—In your paper dated April 19, you give an extract of Mr. Hutzler's annual report, which states that 'I had kept the inmates and officers in a state of turmoil, and discipline had not been good on that account.' I refer the public to his last annual report when he endorsed my work, and last June he publicly stated at Laurel in general assembly, that the school was in better condition than he had ever known it to be, and that he had voted to endorse my work. When I left Laurel the scene was pathetic. When Mrs. Davis and myself bade them farewell in the assembly-room, many were in tears. They did not want us to leave. The friction was largely brought about by Mr. Hutzler himself. In the interview with me, and in the interview with the superintendent, giving radical orders that affected the management I had hoped not to appear in print again regarding my leaving Laurel. Suffice it to say I have a clear conscience in doing my very best for the boys, and I was disappointed to find that I had to work under many difficulties. So I resigned. I want to say here that I am greatly pleased to see that the State Board of Charities have requested Mr. Hutzler not to sell any more goods to the school, and that he need no longer be troubled and not have to work under difficult authority; that he should have enlarged power (the reason why I did not get better results). I hope that my letter written in February last will do much good in arousing public sentiment to properly equip the school and that the rights of the State and of the citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and as much interested in the welfare of the delinquent boy as Mr. Hutzler or any one else. I wrote my honest convictions and still stick to them. I have no other motive than for the betterment of the boy, and am willing to suffer for my belief or striking at an antiquated system now in vogue at Laurel, and I hope to see the day when Laurel school will abandon the oxcart system and will have a school to correspond with the ideal institutions of our country.

P. L.—The State Board of Charities also advocated the cottage system and urged the State to take charge of Laurel school, all in line with my letter written in February last.

Get the Best Man.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Your editorial of the 17th, under the caption 'Get the Best Man,' I don't think any one will take issue with you along this line, but I do think some care should be exercised in matters of this sort. Don't you citizens of a certain county should be given preference to those residing in other counties, when it comes to filling county offices. In other words, when you go outside of the county for a man, don't you say to the people of that county, that there is not a man in it who can fill the position? Don't you think it would be a reflection on any county, to say to the people: you haven't a man in your county who can fill the position as sheriff, county clerk, treasurer or superintendent of schools? Yes, by all means get the best man, but don't get a non-resident, unless circumstances make it absolutely necessary.

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own personal views on that question are: A. That was my view, that the act of Virginia, in withdrawing herself from the United States, carried me along as a citizen of Virginia, and that her laws and her acts were binding on me.
Q. All that you felt to be your justification in taking the course you did. A. Yes, sir.
Q. I have been told, general, that you have remarked to some of your friends in conversation that you were rather wheedled or cheated into that course by politicians. A. I do not think making any such remark. I do not think I made it.
Q. If there is any other matter about which you wish to speak on this whole thing? A. I may have said that, but I do not recollect it; but I do believe at the time that it was an unnecessary condition of affairs, and might have been avoided if forbearance and wisdom had been practiced on both sides.
Q. You say you do not recollect having sworn allegiance and fidelity to the Confederate government? A. I do not recollect it, nor do I know that it was required. I was regularly commissioned in the army of the Confederate States, but I do not recollect that an oath was required. I was required to have no money, and I have taken it. Taken from McCabe, 'Life and Campaigns of General Lee,' page 459.
It should be clearly recognized that if the withdrawal of the States of the South from the Union was not the duty of the Confederate States, it was in rebellion against the government of the United States, and that by their failure to achieve independence, they had given the Confederate States the right to prosecution for treason. Rebellion must be successful to become revolution. General Lee must have believed that the Confederate States did not conceive that the South were traitors, and declared that they were not, using their reserved rights, which they had a right to do. It is now universally admitted that the government of the United States had no right to demand the withdrawal of the Confederate States to avoid the demonstration that he was impracticable in his defiance of prosecution.

Comes Back at Mr. Hutzler.
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Q. All that you felt to be your justification in taking the course you did. A. Yes, sir.
Q. I have been told, general, that you have remarked to some of your friends in conversation that you were rather wheedled or cheated into that course by politicians. A. I do not think making any such remark. I do not think I made it.
Q. If there is any other matter about which you wish to speak on this whole thing? A. I may have said that, but I do not recollect it; but I do believe at the time that it was an unnecessary condition of affairs, and might have been avoided if forbearance and wisdom had been practiced on both sides.
Q. You say you do not recollect having sworn allegiance and fidelity to the Confederate government? A. I do not recollect it, nor do I know that it was required. I was regularly commissioned in the army of the Confederate States, but I do not recollect that an oath was required. I was required to have no money, and I have taken it. Taken from McCabe, 'Life and Campaigns of General Lee,' page 459.
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Q. All that you felt to be your justification in taking the course you did. A. Yes, sir.
Q. I have been told, general, that you have remarked to some of your friends in conversation that you were rather wheedled or cheated into that course by politicians. A. I do not think making any such remark. I do not think I made it.
Q. If there is any other matter about which you wish to speak on this whole thing? A. I may have said that, but I do not recollect it; but I do believe at the time that it was an unnecessary condition of affairs, and might have been avoided if forbearance and wisdom had been practiced on both sides.
Q. You say you do not recollect having sworn allegiance and fidelity to the Confederate government? A. I do not recollect it, nor do I know that it was required. I was regularly commissioned in the army of the Confederate States, but I do not recollect that an oath was required. I was required to have no money, and I have taken it. Taken from McCabe, 'Life and Campaigns of General Lee,' page 459.
It should be clearly recognized that if the withdrawal of the States of the South from the Union was not the duty of the Confederate States, it was in rebellion against the government of the United States, and that by their failure to achieve independence, they had given the Confederate States the right to prosecution for treason. Rebellion must be successful to become revolution. General Lee must have believed that the Confederate States did not conceive that the South were traitors, and declared that they were not, using their reserved rights, which they had a right to do. It is now universally admitted that the government of the United States had no right to demand the withdrawal of the Confederate States to avoid the demonstration that he was impracticable in his defiance of prosecution.

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